THE
CONSERVATIVE.

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DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
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Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has received New York papers of Wednesday, the 18th instant. Gold was quoted at 216 3-4

THE FALL OF FORT FISHER—PARTICULARS OF THE ASSAULT—GENERAL WHITING AND COLONEL LAMB WOUNDED—SUBSEQUENT EXPLOSION OF THE MAGAZINE HEAVY LOSS ON THE FEDERAL SIDE.

The papers are full of accounts of the fall of Fort Fisher. Column after column is devoted to the feats of the soldiers and sailors, until the reader wonders that the fort did not fall upon the first approach of such magnificent warriors, and how it held out during four hours of desperate fighting. The Yankee loss was heavy. The commanders of the three leading brigades—General Curtis and Colonels Pennybaker and Bell—were wounded. The Chicamauga and Tallahassee took part in the fight, but retired up the river after the fall of the Fort. The preliminary accounts give a history of the bombardment by the navy.

Of the real assaults, a correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives the following account:

THE NAVAL ASSAULT.

From Lieutenant Farquhar, of the Santiago, who accompanied the landing party from the navy, I have some interesting particulars of the repulse of these gallant men. Flag Captain Breeze accompanied the expedition, with Lieut. Preston, assistant flag captain, Lieut. Benjamin H. Porter, commander of the flag ship Malvern; Lieutenant commanding Lamsden, of the Gettysburg; Lieut. Farquhar Lieut. Cushing, and a large number of acting masters' ensigns and masters' mates.

The sailors were in three divisions, under the command of Lieutenant Commander Cushman, Lieutenant Selfridge and Lieutenant Parker, whilst the marines were commanded by Captain Dawson, of the marine corps.

The sailors and marines, on reaching a point three quarters of a mile from the fort, were opened upon with grape and canister from two of the embrasures whilst the main portion of the garrison appeared on the parapets with muskets and rifles, and moved down our men. The first division coming up last could not get into the ditch, and consequently had no cover or protection. They were thus compelled to order a retreat, and large portion of the other divisions obeyed the order, leaving only about two hundred under cover. They were shot under this tremendous fire as they retreated and their bodies were left strewn along the beach, together with many of the wounded, the rebel sharpshooters afterwards amusing themselves by firing at these unfortunate creatures.

They also killed a number of the wounded in this way who fell near the ditch.

Those who remained under cover behind the palisades, about two hundred in number, burrowed into the sand and thus protected themselves from the volleys that were constantly poured into them. Among these were Flag Captain Breeze, Lieutenant Farquhar, of the Santiago, and others, who made their escape after dark. Ensign Dayton, of the Nereus, who had been for eleven months a prisoner along with Lieutenant Preston and Lieutenant Porter, at Charleston, observing his comrades fall, seized a rifle and devoted himself to revenge for the outrages inflicted on him and them. When Colonel Lamb, the rebel commander of the fort, was observed standing on one of the ramparts, with his sword drawn and cheering on his men to resist the assault of the military he levelled at him and saw him fall, apparently dead, but he was found to be mortally wounded and is now in our hands. Several others also fell under his unerring shots.

Thus the naval storming failed; not, however, through any want of bravery on the part of the gallant fellows, but owing to the fact that they had to march over a level, unobstructed beach without the slightest shelter, and had thus concentrated upon them the whole power of the garrison. The moment the signal by Admiral Porter to the fleet to change their fire from Fort Fisher to the water batteries, the whole garrison rushed to the northern ramparts to resist the assaulting party. They knew there were soldiers under cover in the woods, but they thought they were to fall on in support of the naval brigade. They had no idea that whilst resisting the army on the north side, the army was approaching on the west side.

The losses of the naval brigade were not less than two hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. Flag Lieutenant Samuel W. Preston and Lieut. Benjamin H. Porter, commander of the Malvern, were both shot dead, the former by a ball through groin, and the latter by a ball entering his right breast. They both died in the trench, and their bodies were not recovered until after the fort fell, when they were brought to the flag ship. Assistant Surgeon William Longshaw, jr., of the Minnesota who volunteered to accompany the assaulting party persisting in exposing himself to relieve the necessities of his wounded comrades, was shot down and died in the trenches. He is the surgeon who volunteered to carry a hawser to the Weehawken when she was aground under the walls of Moultrie and subjected to severe fire.

The number of officers wounded is unprecedented. Lieutenant Wallace, of the marine corps, from on board the Susquehanna received a shot in the thigh, causing a compound fracture; Lieutenant Cushman, of the Wabash, wounded in leg; Lieut. Commanding Allen, of the Tuscarora, wounded in the arm; Lieutenant Bache, of the Powhatan, wounded in arm; Ensign Harris, of the Powhatan, wounded in leg; Ensign Evans, of the Powhatan, both legs wounded; Lieutenant Commanding Lumsden, of the Gettysburg, slight wound in arm; Capt Dawson, who commanded the marines, was also slightly wounded; Arthur F. Aldrich, master's mate, Tuscarora, right thigh and back; L. R. Chester, acting ensign from Pontoosuc, right thigh; Jno. F. Merry, acting ensign of Osceola, both thighs; Joseph M Simms, master's mate of Minnesota, right thigh. These are only a portion of the wounded officers.

THE MILITARY ASSAULT.

We could see from the fleet but little of what was going on west of the fort, further than the occasional glimpse of the prolonged contest, which had not closed when darkness set in, and could then only be inferred from the flashes of the musketry observable on the ramparts and in the interior of the work.

Acting Master's mate, S. W. Kempton, of the Santiago, was sent on shore in charge of a boat placed at the service of General Terry, and being invited by one of the staff to join them in the assault, actually entered the fort with General Curtis acting as his aid. He reports that the assaulting party advanced while the garrison were repelling the naval assault, and had succeeded by suddenly capturing the guard of thirty men at the sally port manning two howitzers loaded with grape, and shooting down and driving back the sharpshooters on the ramparts—in gaining an entrance and a footing on three of the mounds before the general attention of the garrison was directed to them. The gallant fellows engaged in this bold and hazardous work were the one hundred and forty-second New York—the same men who snatched the flag from the ramparts under Butler, and have now secured the fort itself. Their approaches were conducted scientifically, and they being each armed with "nine shooters," swept down their opponents as they advanced, who, having to stop to load, were virtually disarmed.

Their supports rushed on as soon as the flag was raised, and then commenced one of the severest contests that the war has furnished for the possession of a fort. It appeared to have been constructed especially for such a contest as was now progressing, and each of the seventeen mounds were successively fought for and struggled over with desperate perseverence and bravery, both by the assaulting party and the garrison. Mound after mound was captured, until nine of the seventeen were in our possession, at 9 o'clock at night, when General Curtis, who led the assaulting party, determed to make one more charge on the enemy, and if that failed, to hold on to the half that was in his possession until morning. Just as he was about to make the charge, a white flag was raised by the garrison, and possession given of the entire work. The prisoners were at once placed in the bomb-proofs and kept under guard until this morning, when they were marched out and numbered, with those who escaped and were subsequently recaptured, over one thousand eight hundred privates and one hundred officers, including Major General Whiting, the commander of all the works on the coast, and Brigadier-General Lamb, the commander of Fort Fisher, both of whom are wounded, the latter, it is thought, mortally.

The loss of the army in this assault and the subsequent contest for the possession of the work is seven hundred and fifty in killed and wounded. The gallant General Curtis, who accompanied General Butler, but who disagreed with him in the opinion that the fort could not be taken, led the assault and has a painful wound over the eye.

The number of guns captured in the fort and the adjacent works, including the batteries on Zeke's Island and the Mound is seventy-two. They were all in good condition, none of them being spiked, though fourteen of the seventeen on the north front were dismounted. The variety of guns is remarkable, embracing all the most famed variety of English manufacture, including a 100-pounder Armstrong gun mounted on a solid mahogany carriage.

When it is remembered that the assault was commenced at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and that the full possession of the fort was not obtained until after 9 o'clock in the evening, a period of six hours some idea of the fierceness of the hand to hand encounter may be imagined. They fought as men never before fought. Shot and shell from the mound and the water batteries were pouring into the side of the fort that they had obtained possession of; and they fought with a garrison of two thousand men familiar with every nook and corner of this vast work. The fleet could do nothing to assist them, and the rise and fall of their colors, with the advance or retiring of the reports of musket firing, were viewed with intense interest.

The rebels having been driven from one mound to another, finally surrendered, at half past 9 o'clock which was the time of the first cheer we heard from the gallant victors.

GUNBOATS IN CAPE FEAR RIVER.

This (Monday) morning, Admiral Porter, on ascertaining that the Zeke island batteries was abandoned, sent five of the double ender gunboats into the Cape Fear river, following the little tugboat Wilderness, from which grapnels were hung, to search for torpedoes. They had rounded the "mound" and disappeared behind the woods on the river before the Santiago sailed.

Their first object will be to establish a base on the river for the landing of supplies for the army on the peninsula and the garrison of Fort Fisher. A small pier is already there, and an extensive wharf will be immediately built. The supplies now there will be carried into the river and landed, probably some time to-day. At present everything has to be landed in small boats through a rough surf, and the advantage will be very great.

EXPLOSION OF THE MAGAZINE—TWO HUNDRED YANKEES KILLED.

The *American's* correspondent writing the day after the fall, says:

Whilst we were looking at Fort Fisher under the Federal flag, and rejoicing over its downfall, a tremendous explosion took place in its very centre, sounding louder than the boom of a 15 inch gun. A volume of smoke and sand rose fifty feet in the air, enveloping and hiding from view the whole of this immense work for four or five minutes. It was at once apparent that the magazine had exploded and that it must have been accompanied with great loss of life. We soon after learned that the destruction of life was not less than two hundred, including many sailors from the fleet who had not yet returned to their ships. It was occasioned by the carelessness of some of the colored troops in carrying candles into the magazine.

A large quantity of corn meal had been found stored in a magazine, which the colored soldiers had freely used for their breakfasts, not knowing that it also contained a ton or more of powder underneath the meal. The exact manner in which the fire was communicated cannot, of course, be known, but it is presumed that there was some loose powder on the floor, into which a spark fell. It was a terrible event, so soon following our great victory. I have heard the names of some regiments that are said to have suffered most, but for fear that my intelligence may not be reliable, it were, perhaps, better not to mention them.

Various rumors were afloat in regard to this terrible catastrophe, some attributing it to the work of a torpedo; but on inquiring, I learn that it was undoubtedly the result of carelessness, or rather the lack of knowledge of the presence of the powder.

The loss of life by the explosion, I learn, is about two hundred, besides quite a number wounded.—The magazine that exploded was in the very centre of the parade, and it scooped out the earth to a great depth for fifty feet around, and added to the desolation that reigns in this vast monument of engineering ability. Quite a number of soldiers from the fleet and some officers also suffered from this explosion. They had gone ashore to examine the work, and fell victims to their excusable curiosity. The paymasters of the Gettysburg and the Ticonderoga, and an ensign from the Gettysburg are reported among the victims.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ADMIRAL PORTER—A POP AT OLD BUTLER.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MALVERN,
OFF FORT FISHER, January 15, 1865.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that we have possession of Fort Fisher, and the fall of the surrounding works will soon follow.

As I informed you in my last, we had commenced operations with the iron vessels, which bombarded while we landed the troops. On the 14th, I ordered all the vessels carrying eleven inch guns to bombard with the Ironsides, the Brooklyn taking the lead. By sunset the fort was reduced to a pulp. Every gun was silenced by being injured or covered with earth so that they would not work.

On the 15th, General Terry and myself arranged for the assault, and ordered fourteen hundred sailors and marines to participate. At daylight the iron vessels, the Brooklyn and eleven-inch gunboats commenced battering the work, while the troops made a lodgement within one hundred and fifty yards of the fort. At 10 o'clok, all the vessels steamed in and took their stations, opening a heavy fire, which was kept up until 3 p. m, when the signal was made to assault, the soldiers taking the land side and the sailors the sea face, the ships changing, but not stopping their fire to the other works. The rebels met us with a charge worthy of a better cause, and fought desperately. About thirty of the sailors and officers succeeded in getting to the top of the parapet amidst a murderous fire of grape and canister and musketry.—They had planted the flag there, but were swept away in a moment. Others tried to get up the steep *pan coupee*. The marines could have cleared the parapet by keeping up a steady fire, but they failed to do so, and the sailors were repulsed.—Many a gallant fellow fell trying to emulate their brothers in armes who were fighting to obtain an entrance on the northeast angle, as it appears on our chart.

The enemy mistook the seamen's attack for the body of troops and offered a most vigorous resistance there, but I witnessed it all, and think the marines could have made the assault successful.

In the meantime our gallant soldiers had gained a foothold on the northwest corner of the fort, fighting like lions and contesting every inch of ground. The ironsides and monitors kept throwing their shells into the traverses not occupied by our men, but occupied by the rebels. In this way our men fought from traverse to traverse from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 10 o'clock at night, when the joyful tidings were signalled to the fleet. We stopped our fire and gave them three of the heartiest cheers I ever heard.

It has been the most terrific struggle I ever saw, with very much hard labor.

The troops had covered themselves with glory, and General Terry is my *beau ideal* of a soldier and a general. Our operations have been most harmonious, and I think the General will do the navy the credit to say that this time, at least, we substantially injured the fort as a defensive work.

General Terry had only a few more troops than we had on the last occasion, when the enemy had only one hundred and fifty men in the works.—This time the works were fully manned, and contained about eight hundred men at the time of the assault.

It is a matter of regret to me to see my gallant officers and men so cut up, but I was unwilling to let the troops undertake the capture of the works, without the navy's sharing with them the peril all were anxious to undergo, and we should have had the honor of meeting our brothers in arms in the works had the sailors been properly supported. We have lost about two hundred men in killed and wounded, and amongst them some gallant officers.

I regret to announce the death of Lieutenant S. W. Preston and Lieutenant R. H. Porter. They were both captured together in the attack on Fort Sumter, and died together in endeavoring to pull down the flag that had so long flaunted in our faces. Lieutenant R. H. Lowsin was severely wounded. He was lately associated with Lieutenant Preston in his perilous adventure with the powder boat. Lieutenant M Bache and a number of others were wounded, the former not dangerously.

The assault only took place a few hours ago, and I am unable to inform you of our casualties. They are quite severe from the assault, but we had no casualties from the enemy's cannon.

Knowing the importance of the Department receiving news from Fort Fisher, I have written these few hurried lines. No one can conceive what the army and navy have gone through to achieve this victory, which should have been ours on Christmas day, without the loss of a dozen men.

This has been a day of terrific struggle, and not surpassed by any of the events of the war. We are all worn out nearly, and you must excuse this brief and unsatisfactory account. I will write fully by the Santiago de Cuba, which goes North to-morrow to carry the wounded.

There is not a spot of earth about the fort that has not been torn up by our shells. I do not know yet the number of killed and wounded by our fire; but one 15 inch shell alone pierced a bomb proof, killing sixteen and wounding severely twenty five others.

Besides the men in Fort Fisher there were about five hundred in the upper forts' and relief of about one thousand five hundred men brought down by steamers this morning. So far I believe, we have only captured the garrison of Fort Fisher. I don't suppose there ever was a work subjected to such a terrific bombardment, or where the appearance of a fort was more altered.

I presume we are in possession of all the forts as Fort Fisher commands them all. It is so late now that I can learn nothing more until morning.

I am sir, very respectfully your obedient servant.

[signed] DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING 160 ACRES, FOUR miles east of Graham and two miles east of Haw River Depot, and only half mile from the N. C. Central railroad, and bounded in part by the waters of Back, Otter and Quaker creeks.

Terms: $5,000 in Bank Notes or $1,500 in a note payable on demand. For further particulars, address

W. F BASON,
Haw River, N. C R. R.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 18, 1865.

To the Farmers of Wake,
Orange and Chatham Counties:

I RESPECTFULLY APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF Wake, Orange and Chatham counties, to bring in their surplus corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification of resorting to right impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durhams, W. P. Ward; Hillsboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
January 19, 1865. 230—12t.

JOHN. G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

THE FAMILY BIBLE.

How painfully pleasing the fond recollection
Of youthful connections and innocent joy.
When blessed with parental advice and affection,
Surrounded with mercies, with peace from on high,
I still view the chairs of my sire and my mother,
The seats of their offspring as ranged on each hand,
And that richest of books which excelled every other,
That family bible that lay on the stand:
The old fashioned bible, the dear blessed bible,
The family bible that lay on the stand.

That bible the volume of God's inspiration,
As morn and at evening, could yield us delight,
And the prayer of our sire was a sweet invocation,
For mercy by day and for safety through night,
Our hymns of thanksgiving, with harmony swelling,
All warm from the heart of a family band,
Half raised us from earth to that rapturous dwelling
Described in the bible that lay on the stand:
That richest of books, which excelled every other—
That family bible, that lay on the stand.

Ye scenes of tranquility, long have we parted;
My hopes almost gone, and my parents no more:
In sorrow and sadness, I live broken hearted,
And wander unknown on a far distant shore,
Yet how can I doubt a dear Savior's protection,
Forgetful of gifts from His bountiful hand!
Oh, let me with patience, receive his correction,
And think of the bible that lay on the stand;
That richest of books, which excelled every other—
The family bible that lay on the stand.

HOW SLEEP THE BRAVE.

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim grey,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay;
And Freedom shall awhile repair,
To dwell, a weeping hermit, there.

COLLINS.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J J Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Bennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reilly
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H S Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lobeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud.	
17	W F Martin,	T B Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21			
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Proffit,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A H ll,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis.	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Robson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Fe rebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W C ayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Bard,	J J Spach,
66	J H N therent,	C G W right,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford.
68	J W Hinton,	F C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae. Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery by Maj J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut Colonel, J. A. McKarney.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25 000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Cussaut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfray, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., hief Clerk.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,	1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Feb.				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mar				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Sept						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Apr.							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
May		1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
Jun.					1	2	3	Dec						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of decease officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are; first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and be, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or, administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
WEDNESDAY MORNING JANUARY 25, 1865.

☞ PRINTERS WANTED. Two or three good Compositors can find permanent employment and good wages by applying at this office. None but good hands need apply.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. T. W. Davis, Esq., was elected engrossing clerk of the General Assembly, on the sixth ballot. Both Houses met at 3, p. m., in secret session, on, it is understood, the state of the country.

In the *Senate*, the question of arming the negro, was discussed for almost the entire session.

In the *House*, an interesting communication from the Secretary of State, in reference to the Magistrates of the State, was received, and several bills, noticed in our report, were passed.

IN THE STANDARD of yesterday we notice a long article in regard to outrages committted by bands of lawless men in various parts of the State—outrages of a character that are not to be borne, if the whole truth in regard to them is told. And however this may be, we fear that there is too much truth in many of the statements. Of these spoken of by the correspondent of the *Standard* as having been committed in Cherokee and Clay counties, we have no very definite information beyond the statements therein contained. We do know, however, that Gov. Vance has used all the power and means at his command to prevent such outrages. The Home Guard having a standing order to arrest such depredators. If they are either not sufficiently numerous or vigilant to accomplish this end it is not his fault.

In regard to the state of things in some other parts of the State upon which the editor of the *Standard* remarks, we are a little better posted. It is noticeable that the *Standard*, in regard to the condition of things there, severely censures what it darkly hints to have been the action of the Home Guard in their attempts to arrest deserters, while it never notices any of the atrocious robberies and murders, which provoked any excesses that the Home Guard may have committed—we say provoked, not justified—for we are of those who believe the civil law to be the best mode of redressing grievances where it is adequate as it will probably universally be found to be, where leading men and public journals, do not adopt the unfortunate course of overlooking the former and greater crimes in their eagerness to ferret out and punish the lesser ones committed in the effort to arrest the first transgressors. Does the *Standard* regard incessant robberies and murders as crimes of less magnitude than those which it ascribes to the Home Guard, even with all the coloring it gives them? Or, is it the fact that it dwells on the latter and ignores the former to be explained by the politics of the bush-men, last summer?

We see in the *Standard* an extract from a letter of a lady at Ashboro' Randolph county, complaining of a terrible outrage recently committed on her by a band of cavalry. We do not refer to it to controvert any of the lady's statements. We regret for her sake and that of law and order, to believe that they are too true.

Not the lady but the editor of the *Standard*, however, describes this outrage to the Home Guard. We have reliable information from more than one of the best citizens of that vicinity, that it was committed, not by the Home Guard, but by a band of Confederate cavalry passing through the country to another county. Can it be that the motive for assigning this crime to the Home Guard instead of the proper source, was an effort to make the Governor responsible before the public for the conduct of men over whem he, in fact, had no control, and that by one who was prompted to it by the chagrin of a political defeat?

WE HAVE received the following letter from Gen. Leventhorpe, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers:

GOLDSBORO' N C,
January 23d, 1865.

To Captain E. J. Lee, Commanding Alabama Battery, &c.

CAPTAIN:—Your letter has been received in which you call attention to the fact of my having omitted to mention the conduct of a part of your battery in the late engagement on the Roanoke.

I am glad you have given me the opportunity to apologise for this omission:—My report was hurried, and I noticed it when too late.

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the good conduct of the portion of your command which was engaged, and which is entitled to share with Captains Brown and Pitt in the honor of having stubbornly resisted at several points the advance of the enemy in their expedition up the Roanoke. The service rendered by your battery was most important, and its gallantry conspicuous.

The publication of my report in the *Conservative* was without my knowledge, but since that report has appeared, I shall, in justice to the brave men of your command, furnish that journal with a copy of this letter.

I have the honor to be, Captain,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. LEVENTHORPE,
Brigadier General.

The Goodrum Hotel, in Marion, McDowell county was burned down a few days ago.

WE SEE FROM a late issue of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, Georgia, that some of the good people of that State are becoming somewhat excited, and, from all we see, it looks like their confidence in "Old Uncle Joe" is not quite so strong as it may have been, and not quite as much so as some of the good people of North Carolina, at least a newspaper editor or two of this State have entertained heretofore.

It seems that the citizens of Jackson county had called a meeting for the purpose of instructing their representatives in the State Legislature to call a Convention of the State. The purpose for which the Convention was to be called, or what action it was expected to take, does not appear so far as we can see. Could it be for the purpose of undoing what many of our Southern brethren were so eager and hasty to do in the winter of 1860-'61? Or have the Georgians some other object in view?

However this may be, it seems that the good people of Jackson assembled, and that the military interfered and broke up their meeting, according to the statement of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*. We find in the columns of that paper an appeal to Gov. Brown to interfere in protecting the rights of the people, and securing the punishment of those who interfered in breaking up their deliberations. This appeal is couched in terms that leads us to believe that the authors of the appeal really distrust Governor Brown's disposition to grant their request. Our Georgia neighbors seem evidently to have their blood up.

We refer to this now not from any disposition to meddle with the Georgians in the management of their own affairs, while their action does not affect their sister States. It is true that the maintaining of law and order, and the protection of the people in the proper exercise of their just rights, can never be looked on with indifference by us: but we refer to it mainly for the purpose of inquiring whether this fervor for a convention in Georgia is to be interpreted as foreshadowing separate State action by the good people of that State; and further to call the attention of any renegade original secessionists in North Carolina, who may have been pointing to Governor Brown as the proper example of all that is statesmanlike in defending States rights against all encroachments from every quarter, to the distrust of that functionary exhibited by a similar class of politicians in his own State. We do not profess to know the feelings of the great mass of the people of Georgia in regard to the calling of a State Convention, but if we rightfully apprehend the meaning of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, it is the opinion of that journal, that such a proposition would meet with favor from a majority of that State.

BISHOP LAY. The Right Rev. Henry C. Lay, Bishop of Arkansas, on Sunday last, preached in Christ Church in this city. His sermon was an eloquent appeal to take up the cross and follow Christ, and an earnest exhortation to Christians to prove their faith by bearing with fortitude, the chastenings which God may send upon them. The sermon was an excellent one, and should have been heard by all, especially those who are ready to faint under the heavy burdens imposed upon them by this great war.

On Sunday night the Bishop preached in the same church to the colored people.

We were gratified to see Gen. Patterson, Senator from Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, in his seat Monday. It will be recollected that we recorded the fact a few days ago that he had received such injuries from a fall from a horse as would probably prevent his attendance during the present session. He has not yet fully recovered from his bruises, but is able to attend to his business as Senator.

The *Progress* learns that the corncrib and smokehouse of a Mr. Myatt, in the Western part of this county, were consumed by fire on Sunday night. The crib contained about 25 barrels of corn. We have not learned the particulars.

The losses of the enemy, in prisoners and by battle, in the Trans Mississippi department, within the year 1864, have been estimated at not less than twenty-five thousand men; in the department of Tennessee and Mississippi, including the Georgia campaign, and Forrest's victories, at not less than seventy-five thousand men; in Virginia and East Tennessee, from all causes, at not less than one hundred and fifty thousand men; making a total for the year of two hundred and fifty thousand men. Our losses for the same period will not reach one-third of this number.

From the report of the Northern Secretary of the Interior, we learn that only five Revolutionary pensioners now survive, and 1418 widows of Revolutionary soldiers, who are receiving pensions. The whole number of pensioners, on the 30th of June last, was 51,135, requiring for their annual compensation, $4,595,376,38. More than $7,000,000 will be required to satisfy the claims accruing under the pension laws during the current fiscal year.

Grierson burned the Masonic Lodges at Verona and Okolona. We hear that the Masons have offered half a million of dollars for Grierson's head. Grierson robbed and burned the lodge at Morning Sun, in West Tennessee, but Washburne made him replace it or pay for it. Grierson himself is a Mason, as is Washburne. The former, however, adopts the action of the New England lodges, which repudiates their Southern brethren, while those of the West still recognize the validity of the fraternal obligations imposed by membership.

A French author says:
"When I lost my wife, every family in town offered me another; but when I lost my horse, no one offered to make him good.

Love one human being purely and warmly, and you will love all The heart in this heaven, like wandering sun, sees nothing from the dew drop to the ocean, but a mirror which it warms and fills.

Go slowly to the entertainments of thy friends, but quickly to their misfortunes.

The Potomac river is again navigable, although there is much floating ice.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24th, 1865.

Mr. Wright from the committee on the judiciary, reported unfavorably bills to allow the making of certain contracts by soldiers wives, to prevent the collection of debts in specie, and to make the robbery of dwelling houses in the day time a capital offence.

Mr. Leitch introduced a bill to enable citizens of the State to consolidate their lands.

Mr. Bryson a resolution as follows: "That the committee on propositions and grievances be instructed to enquire into the practicability of the supplying the families of soldiers in the field or the families of those that have been killed in the field and indigent families in the State with cotton yarn or some material for the manufacturing of clothing at a cheaper rate than the present marketable prices; and to report to this term of the Legislature by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Ellis, a resolution proposing a committee of enquiry as to how many railroad companies in the State have forfeited their charters and in what manner. Postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Hall, a resolution that the Senate go into secret session at 7 p. m. this evening, and that the House be informed of such proposed action. Agreed to.

Mr. Ellis, a bill to prevent the collection of debts in specie.

Mr Wright, a bill to amend sec. 119, chap. 34, Revised Code.

On motion of Mr. Courts, the resolution to go into secret session was reconsidered and the hour changed to 3 p. m.

The unfinished business of yesterday—resolutions protesting against the policy of emancipation for public services—being in order,

Mr. Ellis proceeded to say that he had at all times been the friend of the government, he was so now, and such he expected to be, but as that friend he was unalterpately opposed to putting arms in the hands of the slaves. He would not only have no more slaves put in the army but would have those already there placed where they could help support army and people. To use the negro as a soldier was a giving up the whole question of slavery and so far from doing that he believed slavery could be made to break down the Lincoln government. A negro fellow should be given as a bounty to every soldier in, or recruit to our army and in this way that army could be strengthened and that of the enemy weakened.

Mr. Hall argued at some length in favor of the employment of negroes in the army, particularly in the engineer corps and dilated on the advantages of that step. Ten *per cent.* of detailed places could also, he believed, be well filled by slaves, and as to the employment of them as soldiers lessening the productiveness of the country would say that thirty-five *per cent.* of the negroes never made a bushel of grain or a pound of meat. The army would not throw down their arms if associated with negroes he declared and concluded by saying it was wise, even if the negroes might run away from us, to at least make the experiment of using them in our defence. We might succeed and a failure would leave us no worse off than a refusal to take the chance of success.

Mr. Wiggins said he had always endeavored to support the government and regretted now to differ with the President in his proposition to buy an army of 40,000 slaves and stimulate them to good behavior by promising emancipation. The proposition was unconstitutional and he protested against it.

Mr. Patton said conscription was but the impressment of the services of white men, and if this were done he did not see why the Government had not the right to impress slaves without the consent of the States. He believed that it had

Pending a further consideration, the Senate adjourned to 3 p. m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Craven, of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Little presented a memorial from citizens of Richmond county, praying the passage of a law making trespass on land a misdemeanor.

Mr. Fowle, from the judiciary committee, reported in favor of the memorial of the old Dominion Trading Company, to procure a renewal of the bonds lost.

Mr. Love introduced a resolution of enquiry as to whether the Judgeship of the 8th judicial district be vacant, the Judge thereof not residing in the district. A communication was received from the Secretray of State in reference to magistrates, and in answer to a resolution of the House.

Mr. Brown moved it be printed Not agreed to, yeas 46, nays 52, and on motion of Mr. Fowle, the report was laid on the table. [This communication gives the number of magistrates, who have qualified and whose resignations have not been accepted, as for eighty-eight counties, 4036; Wake county having 120, the highest number, Chowan 8, the least—the average being 45 to a county.] A message was received from the Senate, stating it would go into secret session at 3 p. m., and, after some discussion thereon, a motion to a similar effect was adopted by the House.

The House then proceeded to vote for engrossing clerk. No election.

Mr. Person introduced a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Hill Orphan Fund which, under a suspension of the rules, passed its various readings.

On motion of Mr. Grissom, a bill to exempt employees of newspapers from Home Guard duty, was taken up, and, under a suspension of the rules passed its various readings, the vote on the final passage being yeas 57, nays 32.

Mr. McLean offered an amendment to the act, authorizing the removal of the salt works from Wilmington to Saltville, "or any other point," which passed, under a suspension of the rules.

An election for engrossing clerk being held, Mr. Thomas W. Davis duly elected to that position.

Pending the consideration of the bill to allow the Secretary of State a clerk, the House took a recess till 3 p. m.

At 3 p. m. the two Houses met in joint secret session in the Commons Hall, continuing therein till six o'clock, when the Senate retired to the Senate Chamber and went immediately into secret session.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAMILY.—Queen Victoria, who was forty years old on the 24th of May last, has nine children, five daughters and four sons, whose nativity is recorded as follows:

Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, born Nov. 21st, 1840, Princess Royal—Married Prince Frederick William of Prussia, Jan. 25, 1858.

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9th, 1841. Married Princess Alexandria, of Denmark, March 10, 1863.

Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843. Married Prince Louis, of Hesse Darmstadt, July 1st, 1862.

Alfred Ernest Albert, born Aug. 6th, 1844.

Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846.

Luisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18th, 1848

Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1st, 1850.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7th, 1853.

Beatrice Mary Victoria Theodora, born April 14, 1857.

INSURANCE IN ENGLAND.

A writer in the British Almanac for 1864, estimated the amount of property insured in England at £1,141,000,000; and the total property, insured and uninsured at £5,000,000,000, or $25,000,000,000. This gives us some idea of the enormous wealth of a population whose territory is not as large as the State of Virginia. An area of six miles around Charing Cross in London contains alone, "property liable to destruction by fire, valued at $500,000,000." Allowing for the incombustible property, it may be safely said that the area above named is equal in value to all the real and personal property in the Confederate States, and to half that of the United States including New York, Boston, and the numerous other large cities.

The premiums paid for the insurance of property in England, varies from 1s 6d. on the £100 to to £5 4s per £100; the lowest being on the better and safer class of dwelling-houses in London and its neighborhood;" and the highest rates being charged on theatres. The average insurance is 5s. per £100. Reducing these figures to another form of expression, the rate of insurance on first class dwellings, three-fortieths of one per cent; the rate on theatres five and one fourth per cent., and the average rate on property of all descriptions one-fourth of one per cent.

These rates, low as they are, are greatly in advance of the real risk. "It is estimated that the premiums paid to the companies are four times as large as would cover the actual average losses by fire! All experience officers declare that the necessary premiums might be reduced one half, but for the fraudulent demands they are compelled to comply with. The premiums paid by an honest policy holder consists of four parts—of which one part is the real risk, two other parts the compensation and one fifth of the insurer's and the remaining part a contribution to the frauds of dishonest policy holders. It is said comentary with human nature, that with all the care and watchfullness of experts, the cheating among policy holders is as great as the destruction by fire! If a man's property be scattered that he can afford to be his own insurer, it follows that he would effect an average saving of three fourths of the sum paid for insurance by others.

France, which began the system of insurance much later than England, now far exceeds the latter in the amount insured, though the premiums paid and the losses incurred are much less even in the aggregate. The United Kingdom, in 1856, insured five and a half thousand millions of property, and an annual aggregate premium of $9,750,000, and with annual losses paid by the companies of $4,875,000. France insures nine thousand millions of property at an aggregate premium of $7,800,000, and annual losses of $3,800,000. The cause of this difference is not explained. The insured amount in the United States in 1856 was estimated at only $175,000,000, but little more than one-fifth of the amount insured in Great Britain.

POVERTY IN FRANCE.—It is computed that there are a million beggars and vagabonds in France. In a recent work, Hugo says there are thirteen hundred thousand peasants' cottages that have but three openings; eighteen hundred and seventeen thousand that have two—the door and one window; and finally, three hundred and forty six thousand cabins with only one opening—the door. And this in consequence of what is called the excise upon doors and windows. In these poor families, among the aged women and little children dwelling in these huts, how abundant is fever and disease! In Isere, in Var, and in the Upper and Lower Alps, the peasants have not even wheel-barrows; they carry the manure upon their backs; they have no candles, but burn pine knots and bits of rope, soaked in pitch. And the same is the case all through the upper part of Dauphine. They make bread once in six months, and bake it with the refuse of the fields. In the winter it becomes so hard that they cut it up with an axe, and soak it for twenty-four hours before they can eat it.

NON-CHURCHGOER'S EXCUSES.

Overslept myself; could not dress in time; too windy; too dusty; too wet; too damp; too sunny; too cloudy; don't feel disposed; no other time to myself; look over my drawers; put my papers to rights; letters to write to friends; mean to take a ride; tied to business six days in a week; no fresh air but on Sunday; can't breathe in church; always so full; feel a little feverish; feel a little chilly; feel very lazy; expect company to dinner; got a headache; intend nursing myself to-day; new bonnet not come home; to me my muslin dress down stairs; got a new novel must be returned on Monday morning; wasn't shaved in time; don't like the liturgy—always praying for the same thing; don't like extemporary prayers; don't like an organ—'tis too noisy; don't like singing without music—makes me nervous; the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak; dislike an extemporaneous service—it is too frothy; can't bear a written sermon too prosy; nobody to-day but our own minister; can't always listen to the same preacher; don't like strangers; can't keep awake when I'm at church—fell asleep last time I was there; don't mean to risk it again, mean to inquire of sensible persons about the propriety of going to such a place as church, and publish the result.

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January 25, 1864. 235—2t*.

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January 25, 1865. 235—1t*.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

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REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

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January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

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Branch Morton & Co., Richmond.
Jan. 12, 1865. 124-tf.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

$2000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent So. Express Company.
January 17, 1865. 228 tf.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 16, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Ins. Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.

W. E. PIERCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

War Department, C. S.,
RICHMOND, December 19, 1865.

Persons who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes, at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired, in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for Government use without contract.

(Signed) J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Q. M. General's Office,
December 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.

(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
228—12t. Q. M. General.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication, of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Rearers, Housewives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:
$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy.	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG N C.

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c. and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
January 2, 1865. 221—tf

JOHN D. HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864 218—tf.

LOST.

A $700, 4 PER CENT CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITE dated March 23d 1864, No. 24-3, issued to H. Sweezey by C. B Harrison, Dep If not found within six weeks from this date, application will be made for a duplicate.

J. H. SWEEZEY,
Adm'r of H. Sweezey dec'd.
Raleigh, Dec 28, 1864. 229 wtw

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.
Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!!

P. Q M. OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., January 19, 1865

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 2D DAY of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month

W. E PIERCE,
230—12t. Capt. and A. Q M.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE HILLSBORO' for the army in Virginia, by the way of Danville, on Wednesday the 25th instant. All boxes properly marked and weighed will be taken charge of and delivered.

The boxes sent to Kirkland's and Clingman's Brigades were sold at auction, and I am prepared to pay to the persons who sent them the amount for which they were sold.

W. A. THOMPSON.
January 20, 1865. 231—tf

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.
Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE Application to the General Assembly at its next session, to have the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated. JULIUS WILCOX.
Jan. 13, 1865. 3t—1m.